

the blood and lymphatics, diseases of the nervous system, skin diseases, genito-urinary diseases, diseases of the osseous system, internal secretions and infectious diseases. It is the third part of the book, that will cause it to assume an important place in the pediatricist's library. Here, in a most clear-cut and concise manner, are described a great many procedures which are of use in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases in infancy. Intravenous injection, intraperitoneal injection, determination of coagulation time, ventricular puncture, temperature taking, gastric lavage and Schick testing are only some of the things mentioned. Even the cistern puncture of Ayer has found a place in the numerous list. Different formulas and recipes are clearly given and also there is a list of drugs and combination of drugs which may be used in the treatment of diseased conditions. The illustrations are good and to the point. This book should prove of great value to the pediatricist and anyone dealing with sick children. A. G. M.

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CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE, PEKING, CHINA. By HENRY S. HOUGHTON, Director. Vol. I. Pp. 335, N. p., 1921.

THE establishment of a new center of medical research is in itself a matter of world importance; but when this center is in the oldest and yet—medically speaking at least—the most backward civilization in the world and when its personnel and materiel prove themselves capable of a yearly output of worthy original work that requires 335 pages for presentation, then there is double matter for congratulation. Volume I of the *Contributions from the Peking Union Medical College* is a welcome and important addition to that steadily growing group of similar publications issuing from the active research institutions of this country. Their usefulness in a working library has already been commented upon in this journal. May they long continue to flourish and expand!

It is interesting to note that of the twenty-nine articles comprising the Peking volume, nine are on topics in the domain of parasitology and four of hygiene; while anatomy, bacteriology, chemistry, medicine, surgery, ophthalmology, neurology and the history of medicine are represented by one or two papers each. Sixteen of these articles appeared in the *China Medical Journal*. There is also given a list of eighty-nine publications by members of the staff prior to the compilation of this volume. Although distinctions may be invidious in a publication of such a high average level, one cannot refrain from a word of special commendation on Maxwell's article on "Filariasis in China" and Cowdry's two delightful glimpses into Chinese medical history. Congratulations on the first fruits of

this important center of medical education and research that has arisen in the Far East are distinctly in order, and Volume II, which is apparently well under way, will be awaited with lively anticipation.

E. B. K.

**MANUAL OF PHYSIOLOGY.** By H. WILLOUGHBY LYLE, M.D., F.R.C.S., (Eng.), Examiner in Physiology of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Pp. 747; 139 illustrations. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder & Stoughton, 1922.

THIS manual was written to give the student a book of medium size which would at the same time be fairly comprehensive. The author had sixteen years' experience as lecturer at King's College, and the present volume embodies the substance of the lectures delivered there. The book is written in a simple, interesting style, and the author is careful to select his phraseology to make clear his meaning. It may be that, at times, his explanations are too simple and transparent, but this is certainly a pedagogic advantage. On the other hand, there are omissions of some topics which should be at least mentioned in a modern physiology. The figures are mostly of gross and microscopic anatomy, with a small number of tracings. The plan of the book is well suited to the average student, and will give him at least one view or theory in fields where the larger books present evidence for several. W. H. F. A.

**PRACTICAL INFANT FEEDING.** By LEWIS WEBB HILL, Junior Assistant Physician to the Children's Hospital, Boston, and Assistant in Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School. Pp. 483; 32 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1922.

DR. HILL states that he has tried to write a book which will help practitioners, not only to treat but to understand feeding cases as they occur in his daily practice. This is a laudable aim, because unless there is some knowledge of the underlying principles of physiology and metabolism the mere application of methods of procedure will not be successful in the care of either the well or the sick baby. Throughout the volume the results of scientific investigation which have been of practical importance have been mentioned and applied to practice. The literature has been quite extensively reviewed in the chapter on the physiology and pathology of digestion and nutrition. The second chapter is on the stools in infancy and the next two on human milk and breast feeding. A discussion of the history of modern artificial infant feeding occupies a chapter.